THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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From the Gazette of the United States.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

No. III.

Before the 29th of April, 1801, secretary Gallatin might have been unwilling to avow his doctrine about emptying the treasury, and not paying the debt. But the resolution for inquiring into the management of the sinking fund, pressed him to say something; and the doctrine came out in his explanatory letter, on the 3d of March, 1803. Extraordinary as it is, let us have the candour to hear him on the subject. If such be the law, however unexpected the discovery, the benefit of it must be allowed him in his own vindication.

His argument, if argument it may be called, is entitled to a place among the political and philological rareties of the time. It is the more worthy of observation, as it serves to shew how far the language of the country is understood by the manager of the sinking fund, or how far he reprobates every thing like sophistry or artifice, especially as to his authority over the public monies.

The appropriation made by the 1st section of the act of the 29th of April, 1802, has already been the subject of remark.—*The second section enjoins as a positive duty on the secretary of the treasury to cause to be paid annually, to the commissioners of the sinking fund, the sum of* 7,300,000 *dollars, thus appropriated.* So says secretary Gallatin. And after this he goes on to say—*Provided that the secretary had placed at their disposition, in due time, the funds necessary to meet the instalments and interests due in the year, it would be a good execution of the law, if he paid to them, the remainder, of the appropriation on the last day of the year; in which case it would be impossible for them to apply that remainder till the ensuing year.* What! In conducting the financial affairs of a nation, are such slender exceptions, such fractional arguments, to be acted upon by the, first officer of the treasury? And are they to be so acted upon, in opposition to the general scope of a law avowedly intended to make a *determinate* impression upon the public debt? If the discharge of 7,300,000 dollars of principal and interest must be effected in each year, out of the monies appropriated to the sinking fund, it is incumbent on the secretary of the treasury to cause the monies to be paid so as to fulfil, not to defeat, the object of the law. This single sentiment might suffice for a refutation of this part of his argument, were it not that such fallacy deserves to be further exposed. Who is the manager of the sinking fund—and who the secretary of the treasury? Are they two different men—strangers to the views of each other? Or are they in effect, one and the same person? Let his supposed case be stated in plain language, adapted to the practical sentiment of honest men! Albert Gallatin, in his special quality of manager of the sinking fund, cannot discharge seven millions three hundred thousand dollars of interest and principal of the public debt, in the course of one year; because the same Albert Gallatin, in his general quality of secretary of the treasury, will not permit the requisite monies to be drawn from the treasury before the last day of the year.

Admit, however, if you can, that the manager Gallatin is to be thus divided from the secretary Gallatin, would it be impossible to apply any remainder of the appropriation, on the last day of the year, to the payment of such part of the domestic debt as is reimbursable at pleasure? Seasonable notice might be given, that a proportion of this debt, equal to such remainder of the appropriation, would be ready to be paid by the creditors on the last day of the year; in which case, the interest would cease from that day. There would then be an effective extinguishment of so much debt; and all this might be done with facility and certainty. The whole is a very plain operation. One observation more, and this topic is dismissed! It respects *the mode of conducting the business of the sinking fund*, under the management of secretary Gallatin. According to his own statement, *the disbursements out of the treasury shew, themselves, in what manner the money is applied by the commissioners.*—The *disbursements* and the *application* are so identified in the mode of conducting the business, that *there cannot be*, in that respect, *an unaccounted balance.* They are made not only on the same day, but at the same moment, if secretary Gallatin has stated the subject correctly. Where then is his impossibility of *disbursing*, and *applying*, a portion of the sinking fund *on the last day of the year?* Is the mode of conducting the business *on that day*, different from the mode of conducting it on every other day?

ALFRED.

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No IV.

In further defence of his doctrine, secretary Gallatin says—*The proviso of the first section actually contemplates the case of the money remaining unexpended for six months after the end of the calendar year, to which the annual appropriation refers, and provides, that under certain circumstances, such surplus shall cease to be at the disposition of the commissioners.* On examining that proviso, it will be found, that the contemplated case may occur, after the redemption of the whole of the debt, excepting the old six per cent. stock, the deferred stock, the six per cent. stock constituted in 1796, and the three per cent. stock. In other words, the case provided for may occur, after the whole of the foreign debt, and the navy six per cent. stock, and the temporary domestic loans, and the several species of stock bearing interest at eight per cent. five and an half per cent. and four and an half per cent. shall have been finally discharged. This may take place in the course of the year 1810, if the sum of 7,300,000 be faithfully applied, in each year, to the extinguishment of so much interest and principal. After that period, the only remaining debt, reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, would be the three per cent. stock, and eighty thousand dollars of six per cent. stock constituted in 1796. The extinguishing annuity of eight per cent. on the old six per cent and deferred stocks, together with the interest on the other remaining stock, would not then amount to 4,000,000 dollars annually; and consequently there would remain, of the annual appropriation, a surplus of more than 3,300,000 dollars. Such might be the relative situation of the public debt, and the sinking fund. And it is to this case, that the proviso of the first section has reference. That every person may judge for himself, the proviso shall now be recited. It is in these terms—"*Provided*, That after the whole of the said debt, the old six per cent. stock, the deferred stock, the seventeen hundred and ninety-six six per cent. stock, and three per cent. stock excepted, shall have been reimbursed, any balance of the sums anually appropriated by this act, which may remain unexpended at the end of six months next succeeding the end of calendar year to which such annual appropriation refers, shall be carried to the surplus fund, and cease to be vested, by virtue of this act, in the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the appropriation, so far as relates to such unexpended balance, shall cease and determine."

Notwithstanding the clumsiness of its phraseology, this proviso cannot, by any admissible rule of construction, be made to refer to any other case than that which had been stated. And in such case it might be not only proper, but peculiarly requisite, that a part of the annual appropriation should be allowed to remain unexpended: for the only portions of debt to which the surplus (of more than 3,300,000 dollars) could then be applied at pleasure, would be the three per cent stock, and the 80,000 dollars of six per cent stock constituted in 1796. The last might be immediately redeemed at par. The three per cent. stock might also be reimbursed at the pleasure of the United States, on paying the nominal amount of the principal. And the creditors could not be required by the Government to accept any thing less; although, considering the rate of interest, they may be willing to sell their stock in market, at thirty or forty per cent. below par. But if more than three millions of the three per cents. must, at all events, be purchased, on account of the sinking fund, in the course of one year; and if this should be perfectly understood by the stockholders, they could evidently command the market, at the expence of the sinking fund. In the case contemplated by the proviso, therefore, the three per cents. with the old six per cent. and deferred stock. may be purchased, in market, for account of the sinking fund, if they can be purchased on advantageous terms; but, if they cannot be purchased on such terms, the surplus of the annual appropriation *may remain unexpended*, and consequently there will not then be any peremptory obligation to apply the whole amount within the calendar year: and if it should not be practicable to expend any such surplus advantageously, by purchasing stock at market, within six months after the calendar year for which the money was appropriated, the unexpended balance shall thenceforth be considered as liberated from the sinking fund. Were it not for this proviso, the commissioners of the sinking fund, or rather their agent, after the year 1810, might have been required to pay twenty shillings on the pound for three per cents. or purchase the old six per cent. and deferred stocks at such price as the holders should think proper to demand. The proviso follows the clause of appropriation in the first section of the act, and confirms the ideas which have been suggested with respect to that clause. It has in view *the sums annually appropriated*, and the end of *the calaendr year to which such annual appropriation refers*; thus assuming it as the general principle, that the amount of each annual appropriation must be applied within the calendar year. Accordingly, a special provision is made for the particular case specified, that in such a case a balance may remain unexpended after the calendar year, and that such balance, if it cannnot be applied advantageously within the six months next succeeding, may be appropriated to other purposes. It is not improbable, that the idea was suggested by the act of the 3d of March, 1795. By the 12th section of that act, it was provided, that after the discharge of all the debts and loans therein described, excepting the stock bearing an interest of three per cent. the government should have liberty to make other appropriations of the funds. What then is the fair inference from the provision now under consideration? Is it not clearly this? Until the contemplated case shall have occurred, the whole sum of 7,300,000 dollars as annually appropriated, must be applied, in each calendar year, to the discharge of interest and principal of the public debt. On this principle, we discern a reason for inserting the proviso. On any other principle, what is it but a prepposterous parade of words?

ALFRED.

NEW-YORK, August 12.

The arrival of the brig William from Liverpool, and the ship Olliver Ellsworth from Amsterdam, has furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 15th June, and Dutch prints to the 19th, both inclusive.

From the latter we learn that Citizen Laussat, Prefect at Louisiana, is appointed to succeed Bernadotte as Ambassador from France to the United States. Citizen Laforet is nominated Ambassador to the Court of Prussia, and Citizen Otto is to fill the same situation at the Court of Bavaria.

The Mayor of Brussels, about the 14th June, received official advices that in the course of a few days the First Consul would set out on the long-expected journey to the United Departments. An article from Paris, fixes his departure from that city on the 17th June.

His route, it is said, will be from Paris to Amiens and Abbeville, from thence to Boulogne (where the port and the preparations which are making for a descent on England will undergo his inspection;) from thence along the coast of Picardy and Flanders to Dunkirk; from Dunkirk to Ryssel, from Ryssel to Ostend, Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp, and from thence to Brussels, where it was expected he would arrive by the second of July. Madame Bonaparte accompanies him, and his suite will be very numerous. Several apartments were preparing for the ministers who attend him. The prefects of the United Departments, and many generals of division have received orders to meet the First Consul at Brussels.

Between the French and Danish Governments negociations were on foot favourable to the views of the former in the present war.

Antwerp not having furnished her contingency of men, that city has been laid under contribution.

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From our London papers we have selected the following, as the most important articles;—

London, June 14.

Bonaparte has requested that prayers should be put up in all the churches of France for the success of his arms.

We understand the Batavian minister yesterday requested to have his passports.

One of the Secretaries belonging to the French embassy was sent out of this country on Saturday. He was accompanied to Dover by a messenger, and embarked on board the Express packet.

His majesty was specially sent for yesterday by Mr. Addington and Lord Hawkesbury, in consequence of the arrival of a French messenger on Sunday. No council was held, but Mr. A. and Lord H. had audiences of his majesty for a considerable time. There can be no doubt but the dispatch related to the taking of Hanover.

The Maria, Bose, from Cayenne, and L'Amitie, ——, from St. Domingo, are taken and sent into the Downs.

JUNE 15.

Mr. Liston's arrival in town, and M. Schimmelpennick, the Dutch Ambassador, being on the point of returning to the Hague, a message from his majesty, we suppose, will be delivered to both Houses, perhaps to-day, informing them, that he has given orders for issuing Letters of Marque and Reprisal against the Batavian Republic. Government, however, has sent orders to Plymouth to liberate the masters, mates, and crews of the detained Batavian ships, and they may return home immediately. Most of the seamen, says our Plymouth letter, enter on board of men of war or privateers.

We received last night the Paris papers of the 11th; they contain nothing more than a statistical account of Hanover, from whence the French expect to draw large supplies. What exaction can accomplish, will, we have no doubt, be fully accomplished by the invaders.

The last article in the convention, dictated to the Regency, has been inserted with a view to induce a belief that Bonaparte is anxious to accept the mediation of Russia for the perpose of restoring peace. In the first place, we have to observe, that long before any mediation could be effectual, the French will have plundered and drained the Hanoverian territories of every thing that is valuable. When requisition, another name for robbery, is the order of the day, the French Republic does not let grass grow under its feet. In the second place, we entertain some doubts whether it be any longer consistent with the honor of this country to accept the mediation of Russia. She no longer possesses that quality of impartiality which is an indispensable ingredient in the character of a mediator. She mediated the plan of indemnities which was to fix the fate and secure the peace of the Empire. She was bound to protect the independence of Hanover, and she does not appear to have taken one step to stop the piratical expedition of the French.

We deplore the fate of the Hanoverian territories; but, if they be the innocent victims, we are the innocent cause of their miseries; and, let it be recollected, that it is only in this instance that the union, in the same august personage, of the office of Elector of Hanover, with the dignity of King of Great Britain, has been injurious to Hanover:—hitherto she has owed, in a great degree, to that union, the preservation of the integrity and independence of her dominions, and a long continuance of the blessings of peace.

"I am master of all the country of Hanover, and particularly of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser." Such are the words of Gen. Mortier, and such is the conduct of a man whose first step in a war into which he affects to say he has been forced by the violation of a solemn Treaty of Peace, is himself to violate the Treaty of Luneville and the independence of a neutral state.

By rendering herself master of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, France imagines she has cut us off entirely from the Continent, and that we are now really toto divios arde Britannos. Weak calculator! She supposes that the Continent trades with us solely for our benefit, and she seems not to know that our trade with the Continent is as beneficial to the different nations of Europe as it is to us.

We are sorry to find that the discount upon the Loan increases. The discount began at 1½ this morning; it increased to 2, and was at 2½ discount at twelve o'clock. The first payment of 10 per cent upon the loan is on Friday.

Our fleet is keeping a sharp look out for about 30 sail of Dutch Greenland ships, which are expected very soon in the ports of Holland.

The Hamburgh Merchants had a meeting yesterday. The communication with the Continent will be kept up through a Danish port.

Capt. Page, who commands the Caroline, has captured and sent into Cove, on the 7th inst. the French snow Pompe Mere, from Port-au-Prince bound to Bordeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa and campeachy wood.

The Hamburgh merchants have applied to Government for a convoy to be appointed to proceed to Hamburgh for the purpose of convoying from thence the vessels bound to the different ports of England and the Baltic. Their request has been complied with.

The Moniteur contains a statistical account of Hanover. The whole extent of the territory is 1700 square leagues French measure, and the population 600 to the square. The revenues amount to four millions of rix dollars. The peace establishment, including the Militia, is 25,000 troops, forming ten regiments of cavalry, and 15 of infantry.

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Paris, June 10.

CAPITULATION OF HANOVER.

Edward Mortier, Lieut. General, Commander in Chief, to the Minister at war.

"*Head Quarters at Nieuwbourgh, June 4.*

CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I had the honor to inform you, by my letter of the 28th ult. of the march of the French army towards Hanover. After a march exceedingly fatiguing across arid sands and marshy heaths, I took a position on the 31st. before Wechte. I was assured that the Enemy guarded the line of the Hunte. Gen. Hammerstein commanding the advanced guard of the King of England, occupied Diepholtz with the second and sixth Regiments of infantry, two regiments of Cavalry and a division of Artillery. I made my dispositions to dislodge him on the following morning. The second division commanded by gen. Schiner, that of Cavalry under the orders of gen. Nansouty, received orders to post themselves on Goldenstedt, to force the passage of the Hunte, and to direct themselves upon Sublingen, that they might cut off every thing they might find between that place and Diepholtz, which the division of Gen. Montrichard had orders briskly to attack. The Enemy seeing that by this movement he was turned on his right, retired during the night to Bersten.

"On the 1st inst. the advanced guard, commanded by general Drouet, had a warm skirmish before Bauven, with the rear-guard of the Enemy.

"On the 2d the army united before Sublingen; the advanced guard moved towards Bersten; it here fell in with the enemy, and notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had that day marched twelve leagues, general Drouet gave the order to attack. The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some squadrons of the second regiment of Hussars charged with valor the light dragoons of the 9th regiment. They broke the line of that Corps, who fled, and we took several Prisoners.

"I was informed by my spies, that the head of the bridge of Niewbourg was repaired, and that the enemy had collected all his artillery on the right bank of the Weser. I saw how important it was for me to precipitate my movement. I marched my reserve artillery, and I made all my dispositions to push and beat every thing before me in the Weser, to force the bridge of Niewbourg or to pass behind Stolzuan, and intercept by that means the communication with the capital.

"The troops were in march when the civil and military deputies of the regency of Hanover presented themselves before my advanced posts; they invited me to suspend my march, and announced to me that they were ready to make advantageous propositions.

"My answer was in the negative; they returned to make me new propositions: I informed them I would listen to none, unless I had the certainty of immediately occupying the country of Hanover, and particularly all the strong places belonging to it.—After a long discussion, they signed a convention, which I accepted under the condition that it should be ratified by the respective governments.—You will see that the army of the King of England are prisoners of war, that I am master of the whole country, & particularly of the mouths of the Elbe, Weser and the Weser.

"I have given orders to seize all the vessels which are on those rivers. The Duke of Cambridge, the son of the King of England, and governor of Hanover, judged it proper to give in his resignation before the battle, and to make his retreat in haste. He had, however, promised to die with the Levy *en masse*; it is probable, that he will be embarked before we arrive at the mouth of the Elbe.

"We found at Niewburg 14,000 new muskets, and a good deal of artillery. According to the accounts rendered to me, I presume that I shall find in the magazines and places of Hanover about 100,000 muskets, and more than 1000 Cannon.

"I shall be the day after to-morrow in the city of Hanover, the Continental Capital of the King of England. I have found a considerable number of horses for remounting the cavalry and the artillery carriages.

Much praise is due to the care and zeal of general Dulauly.

"I have the honor to salute you.

"EDWARD MORTIER."

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CONVENTION.

Signed between Messrs the Civil and Military deputies of the Regency of Hanover, and Lieutenant-General Mortier, Commander in Chief of the French army.

Art. 1. Hanover shall be occupied by the French army, as well as the forts dependent on it.

Art. 2. The Hanoverian troops shall retire behind the Elbe; they shall engage on their parole of honor not to commit any hostilities, or to bear arms against the French army or its allies, so long as the war shall continue between France and England. They shall not be released from this oath until after they have been exchanged against an equal number of French generals, officers, subalterns, privates, or sailors, who may happen to be at the disposal of England.

3. No individual of the Hanoverian troops shall quit the place assigned him without informing the General commander in Chief.

4. The Hanoverian army shall retire with the honors of war. The regiments shall take with them their field pieces.

5. The artillery, powder, arms and ammunition of every description, shall be placed at the disposal of the French army.

6. All the effects whatever belonging to the King of England, shall be placed at the disposal of the French army.

7. All public monies shall be sequestered—but that of the University shall be appropriated to its original destination.

8. Every English soldier, or agent whatsoever, in the pay of England, shall be arrested by order of the General commander in chief, and sent into France.

9. The General commander in chief reserves to himself the power of making in the government, and authorities constituted by the Elector such changes as he shall think proper.

10. All the French cavalry shall be remounted at the expence of Hanover; the Electorate shall also provide for the pay, cloathing and food of the French army.

11. The worship of the different religions shall be maintained on the present footing.

13. All persons, and all the property and families of Hanoverian officers, shall be under the safe guard of French honor.

13. All the revenues of the country, as well as the Electorial domains, and the public constitutions, shall be at the disposal of the French government. The engagements already made shall be respected.

14. The present government of the Electorate shall abstain from exercising any species of authority throughout the country occupied by the French troops.

15. The General commander in chief shall levy on the Electorate of Hanover such contribution as he shall think necessary for the wants of the army.

16. Every article on which doubt shall arise, shall be interpreted favourably to the inhabitants of the Electorate.

17. The preceding articles shall not prejudice the stipulations which may be agreed upon in favour of the Electorate, between the First Consul and any mediating power.

Done at the Head Quarters at Sublingen, the 3d of June, 1803—(Saving the approbation of the First Consul.) ED. MORTIER, The Lieu. Gen. Commander in Chief.

F. DE BREMER, Judge of Electoral Court of Justice, and Provincial Counsellor

G. DE BOCH, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Electoral body Guards.

FRESH LIMES.

A FEW barrels, in good order, just received, and for sale by WORSLEY & COMP.

Richmond, August 19th, 1803.

Hay-Market Gardens.

This afternoon, SATURDAY, August 20th,

Mr. SULLY

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he intends exhibiting his

FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP.

His Horses being properly trained, he flatters himself he will give entire satisfaction.

N. B. That he may have sufficient light to go through his different evolutions, the Circus will be opened at 4 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 5 o'clock, to whatever company may favor him with their presence.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

ON Wednesday the 28th of September next, will be run for over the Aylett's Warhouse Course, A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, two mile heats, weights agreeable to the late Fairfield rules. No person will be permitted to start a horse, for this purse, unless he becomes a subscriber thirty days before the race; which may be done by a note to William Powell at Aylett's.

And on the day following, a SWEEPSTAKE for untried three year old Colts; one mile heats, 90lbs. on each: Entrance *Twenty Dollars* each. This subscription will remain open until the evening preceding the race.

The third day will be run for, with Saddle Horses, an ELEGANT SADDLE and BRIDLE, one mile heats.

William Powell.

Aylett's Warehouse, August 15, 1803. (3t.)

For Sale,

That valuable Tract of Land, called

COLEMAN's NECK,

LYING in the county of Buckingham, on James River, about twenty miles below Lynchburg, and about seven miles above Bent Creek, containing 140 acres, of which there is about 50 acres of first rate of low grounds; and the high land equal to any on the River, with a good dwelling house and other houses—Also, 124 acres of back land, lying about one mile off, part of which is good Tobacco Land, and the whole is well timbered.—For terms apply to

LITTLE B. HUGHES,

on the premises.

August 14, 1803. oaw4wp.

A GENTLEMAN

OF liberal education and good morals, who is disposed to employ his time and talents in the instruction of youth, may receive advantageous proposals, upon application to the subscriber in Richmond, between the present date and the first of October next.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

July 8th, 1803

From the ULSTER GAZETTE.

REPUBLICANISM.

BONAPARTE calls his despotism a *republic*.—Holland with a stadtholder for life was called a *republic*. Switzerland was called a *republic*, though several of its cantons were mere aristocracies, having hereditary nobles. Venice, where nobles managed all the affairs, was also called *a republic*. The United States, where the government is elective, is also *a republic*. Seeing that the word *republicanism* has been always applied to all governments which are *not monarchical*; that whether despotic or free, *it* may be equally entitled *republican*. Some men have said it means any thing, every thing, and nothing—in short that it conveys no precise idea—no defined notion of a free government. Finding in the experience of other nations, nothing to guide me as to the true meaning of this word, I have for some time endeavored, by keeping in memory certain acts and opinions of the party styling itself republican, to gain out of the whole, something definite on the subject. I communicate to you the result.

"LOOK HERE,"

"Upon THIS picture,"

Before Mr. Jefferson's election it *was* republican—

To exclaim against all state *secrets*, and to demand that the people should continually be enabled to know all that passed.

To contend that all appropriations ought to be for *specific* purposes, leaving the executive agent *no discretion*. For not conforming to this principle Pickering has been called a public plunderer over and over again.

To exclaim against bestowing any office whatever on a Tory.

To speak at great length on all subjects interesting to the people.

To exclaim against the high salaries of the different officers of government, and to represent the administration as extravagant on account of them.

To complain bitterly of taxing the laborious part of the community.

To complain bitterly of the sedition law which made nothing criminal which was not criminal before—but which sheltered the accused from punishment, if he had written nothing but what was true.

To condemn the building of a navy as expensive and useless, and as originating in wicked views.

To condemn removals from office on the ground of political opinion, as being a persecution of the right of opinion.

In trials under the sedition act—in trying the right of Congress to lay duties on carriages—to appeal to the courts to pronounce on the constitutionality of the acts of Congress.

To inculcate the doctrine that without the most watchful jealousy on the part of the people, the public liberty was in continual danger.

To deny the immortal Washington a monument to his memory, and to exclaim against *mausoleums*.

To exclaim against the administration as the dupes and tools of British influence.

To ruin the characters of those who imposed taxes on the people.

To accuse many officers of government of plundering the public and of not accounting for public monies committed to their care.

To exalt the reputation of Col. Burr, our Vice-President, as a gentleman, a statesman, a military and an honest man.

To declaim against Presidential patronage, lamenting that he had too much power in the appointment of officers—It having an undue influence on the opinions and independence of the appointed.

To contend that the electors of President ought to be chosen by the people in districts.

For a Congress-man (*Lyon*) to refuse to wait on the President in person with an answer to his speech.

In short—Before Jefferson's election it was republican to promise to do a great many very handsome things.

This WAS republicanism.

"And on THIS."

Since Mr. Jefferson's election it *is* republican—

For Congress to set many days together with *closed doors*, voting away the people's money by millions.

To place two millions of dollars at the absolute disposal of the President, who is to account for it "as soon as may be."

To put many tories, and those of the very worst description, into office.

When unable to answer their adversaries to be *dumb*.

To pocket those salaries with the utmost quiet, utterly refusing the least diminution of any of them.

To take taxes off of pleasure carriages and loaf sugar, and to continue them on salt, bohea tea and the like.

To commence indictments under the common law; by which it is declared to be an aggravation of the offence, if the matter stated by the writer is true.

To recommend the building of a dry dock, at half a million of dollars expence, for twelve frigates, before the frigates themselves were built.

To remove from office every individual, even those who had fought during the whole revolution, for adhering to the politics of Washington and Adams.

To deny the courts all right to test the acts of Congress, by the constitution—nay even attempt to destroy the independence of the Judiciary.

To bear down and disgrace every one who dares publicly to question and expose the misdeeds of the administration.

To order, by act of Congress, monuments to be erected to the memory of very inferior officers.

To be cajoled by Britain into into an engagement to repeal the discriminating duties.

To arrogate great honor for receiving the money arising from those taxes and applying it to the destined objects.

To hush up the story from beginning to end, and to let those whom they accused of so many peculations rest quietly without any prosecution.

To represent him as a Cataline—faithless in political affairs, and utterly abandoned in his private life: a detestable and dangerous man.

To take from the district judges of the United States the right of appointing commissioners of bankruptcy with a salary of six dollars a day, and to give the power of appointment to the President.

To let it go on, without any alteration, in the old way—appointment by the legislature.

For the President to refuse to wait upon Congress, but send somebody with a letter to them.

In short—After Jefferson's election it became republican for the whole party to violate every promise—and by their own acts to burlesque every principle they formerly possessed.

This *is* republicanism.

And now, after putting the two together, if any body possesses the ability, and will have the goodness to tell me what Jefferson's supporters mean by *republicanism*, he shall be entitled to the thanks and applause of

MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

From JAMAICA.

By the ship Alknomack, capt. Core, from Jamaica, we have received Kingston and Montego-Bay papers to the 9th ult. from which we extract the following articles:

KINGSTON, JULY 9.

The following French vessels, detained by his majesty's squadron on this station, have arrived at Port Royal:

The frigate La Creole, mounting 48 guns, and commanded by Captain Bassaterre, with General Morgan, his suite, and 500 sailors on board, and bound from Port-au-Prince to the Mole; detained by the Vanguard. She is a very fine vessel.

Gen. Morgan and the other French officers have been permitted to come on shore on their parole.

The corvette La Migoonne, detained by the Goliah man of war, the squadron under Commodore Baynson in sight. She was in company with a very fine frigate, on their return from a cruize for Cape Nichola Mole, to be repaired previously to their sailing for France. The latter got into the Mole after a very narrow escape from L'Hercule, with whom she exchanged a number of shot. The corvette is pierced for 18 guns, but has only 16 mounted. They had not been apprized of the commencement of hostilities.

The brig La Ville des Cayes, in Ballast, also detained by the Goliah.

A schooner from St. Iago de Cuba bound to Cape Francois, with sugar and hides, detained by the Bellerophon.

The French schooner Fly, from Cape Donna Maria, bound to Aux-Cayes, with plantains and fowls, detained by the Theseus, arrived on Sunday. On board of her were passengers, the Aid-de-Camp and Secretary of a French General, who was in another schooner, in chase of which the Fly left the Theseus. Captain Bligh, we understand, was to put the officers ashore on St. Domingo.

The French ship Le Cerf Volant, from the Havanna, bound to Port-au-Prince, with horses for the cavalry, detained by the Vanguard.

The French schooner Le Poisson Volant, from Cape Francois, bound to this port, in ballast, detained by the Elephant.

The French schooner La Fidele, from Cape Francois, bound to Cape Nichola Mole, with two officers and 25 soldiers, detained by the Bellerophon.

The French brig La Jeune Adele, from Aux-Ceyes, bound to Bordeaux, with coffee, detained by the Eolus frigate.

The ship Vigilante, with 200,000 wt. of coffee, and a considerable quantity of cotton and indigo: cut out of Jeremie, by the Theseus. She was to have sailed for Nantz in the course of a few days, and had got all the effects and stores of her passengers on board. She has been but six months off the stocks, and is a most beautiful vessel.

The schooner Diligente, from Cape-Francois, bound to the Mole, with blood-hounds.

The schooner Jeremie Packet, from Cape-Francois to Jeremie, in ballast.

The schooner Poisson Volant, cut out of Jeremie by the Tartar frigate—and

The the Spanish sloop N. S. del Rosario, cut out of the same port by the Theseus.

The French national brig L'Aiguile, of 16 guns, commanded by Mons. Jesol, Lieut. de Vaisseau, and bound from Carthagena to Cape Francois, detained by the Bellerophon.

The schooner Le Superieur, from Cape-Francois, bound to the Havanna.

The schooner La Petite Adele, from the Cape for the Mole.

The schooner La Fortune, from the Cape for Aux Cayes.

The ship Louisa, from Aux-Cayes for France, detained by the Cumberland.

The Cumberland at the commencement of her cruize, having been dispatched to look into the French ports in St. Domingo, observed 7 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and several small vessels, lying in the harbour of Cape Francois. On looking in a few days after, they perceived that during their absence, a lugger had got in from France, supposed

to have brought orders to Admiral Latouche Treville to put that place in a state of defence, in consequence of the little likelihood that at that time appeared of any amicable issue to the negociation. The batteries were immediately mounted with cannon, and five sail of the line shortly after slipped out for France; but as Admiral Cornwallis had, by our last accounts, sailed to resume his old station off Brest, we hope he has ere this been able to give a good account of them. Two frigates, having under their convoy a ship, with sick troops on board, also for France a few weeks since.

When L'Aiguille brig left the squadron, they were in chase of two French frigates, and several other vessels.

SALEM, August 5.

The Editor of the National Ægis has given his testimony in favour of the justice of the British cause, in their renewal of hostilities with France, from an examination of the papers communicated to parliament by the King. In his last paper he examines the French Manifesto, relative to the same subject, from which he is confirmed in the opinion he had already formed; and as the result of his investigation, he says—"The treaty of Amiens may be considered as an armistice, which was first broken by the French; and the renewal of hostilities, as a continuation of the old war, rather than the commencement of another." He considers himself as insulated from his "Republican" brethren in maintaining his position. But he says, "if to be a republican, it is necessary, on every occasion, to become a partizan of France, and to follow them with admiration through all the mazes of their revolution, from tyranny to anarchy, and from anarchy back to despotism, the Editor is then ready to acknowledge he has no claim to the character he has assumed."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1803.

—ENTERED—

Brig Favorite, Patten,	Philadelphia.
Sch. Portsmouth, Goodwin,	Norfolk.
L. Washington, Cowmover,	G. E. Harbour.
Eliza, Webb,	New-York.
Sloop Sophia, Gray,	Norfolk.
Ranger, Peters,	Ditto.
Pinena, Fraser,	Ditto.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Caroline, Lewis,	Philadelphia.
Polly, Dorsey,	Wilmington.
Sloop Astria, Pryer,	New-York.
Amelia, Ireland,	Ditto.
Speedwell, Skidmore,	Ditto.
President, Skidmore,	Ditto.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"VINDEX" shall appear in our next.

"A. Z." is inadmissible. He will, no doubt, after cool reflection, perceive that his indiscriminate invective against one of the most respectable classes in society, is, in the present instance, not only inapplicable, but highly improper and indecorous.

We are happy to find, that the publications which have appeared in this paper concerning Gallatin and the sale of the Bank Stock have obtained so much approbation. Mr. G. L. Gray, who has lately become the Editor of the Anti-Democrat of Baltimore, who we think will do honor to his profession, has began the publication of them in that valuable paper, with the following introduction:

"*TO READERS.*

"*The subject embraced by this writer is of the utmost consequence, and could not fail, even under the management of one much less competent, to arrest the attention of every reader, who desires to know the manner in which the revenues and funds of our country are disposed of. We have already expressed ourselves in strong terms when speaking of the style and capability of the author of these letters; and we are happy to find, that in that particular, our opinion has been fully corroborated, by a desire of a large and respectable portion of our subscribers, in repeated requests made to us, that we should republish the whole. Ever anxious to gratify our readers, to do justice to uncommon literary merit, and to be of service to our country, in developing the views and conduct of a party, who, we think, mean little less than its destruction, we now commence these numbers, with the intention of regularly continuing them. We need make no comment: they will speak for themselves: and on the strong ground of their own merits, we are proud to commit them to the readers of the Anti-Democrat.*"

We formerly gave notice, which is now repeated, that we are willing to publish a reply to these Essays. Colvin, of Frederick-Town, entered very ardently into Gallatin's defence before he was attacked; but now, when defence becomes necessary, Colvin will not take the field. If he still confides in the Pamphlet, which he published concerning the sale of the Bank Stock; if he is a man of candour; if he really believed that Mr. Gallatin's conduct was blameless, why does he not give a proof of his independence and confidence by publishing the numbers of the Federalist in his paper? Innocent, virtuous and upright men have nothing to fear from the most rigid scrutiny. If Colvin thinks these epithets applicable to Gallatin, he will publish, and answer as he goes; if not, he will not suffer a single paragraph to appear in his paper. These conclusions we think are just; and if Colvin does not publish the numbers just alluded to, it must be because he fears the effect which will be produced by them.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

JEFFERSON & RELIGION.

Mr. Smith, the conductor of the National Intelligencer, (it is understood that there are behind-the-curtain-editors) has published an article in that repository of falsehood and deception, concerning the increase of the Methodist Society, since Mr. Jefferson became President. Smith gives the Aurora for authority; and the Aurora has found a political maniac, who pretends to be a friend to religion, to subscribe his name.

With respect to the Aurora and its patrons, this paper has long ago adopted a plain and intelligible language; the summary of which is, that they deserve equal and universal detestation. Nevertheless, the statement concerning the increase of religion may be, and I hope is true; but my conclusion, as to the cause, is very different from that which Mr. Smith assumes—and the following is my explanation.

When Mr. Jefferson became the President of the United States, the Christian religion was universally admitted to be the prevailing religion of the country. Jefferson himself took the oath of office, attesting his sincerity and future integrity upon the Holy Evangelists; but directly afterwards, *he* not only invited Thomas Paine, the open reviler and calumniator of the Christian religion, to this country—offered him a passage in a national ship, but eulogized him for the usefulness of his labors. Nor is this all. Ever since Paine's arrival, he has been particularly countenanced and patronized by the PRESIDENT, and many other persons, who profess Anti-Christian and Atheistical opinions. It is *this* which has roused the professors of Christianity in all quarters to exert themselves. It is *this* exertion, *this* fearfulness, which has increased the proselytes to such a degree, if it be so. Does Smith pretend that the admirers of Christianity have adopted the principles of Paine? No. How then has Jefferson and his Atheistical satellites served a cause which they abhor? Is it by exciting public enquiry, and stimulating consequent opposition?

The Methodists, Baptists, and other Sectarians, must be very great hypocrites if they can, or shall, give their suffrages, to the man who has labored without ceasing, to excite distrust and disgust against that system, which they say is necessary to their own happiness, and is important to the organization and good order of society. My conclusions differ widely from Mr. Smith, upon this subject. I think that in each of these new converts, he will find an opponent; and that Methodism--Irreligion--Atheism, &c. are not synonymous terms. And I ardently hope, that the increase of religion proceeds from an increase of virtue, and a decrease of vice, which opens the door. At least I hope, that the latter of these will not much longer triumph over the former.

After this introductory commentary, the reader will no doubt be glad to see, at full length, the article which is the cause of it.—Here it is.

FROM THE AURORA.

"The following extracts, taken from the minutes of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will clearly discover the state of religion, both under the federal and present administrations, in the Methodist Church.

From the minutes for A. D. 1791.

Question—"What numbers are in society?"

Answer—"Total—76,153."

From the minutes for A. D. 1801.

Question—"What numbers are in society?"

Answer—"Total—72,874."

Hence it is evident, that in ten years, under the federal administration, the Church had experienced a declension of 3,279 members.

But let us take a view of it under Mr. Jefferson and the present administration.

From the minutes for A. D. 1802.

Question—"What numbers are in society?"

Answer—"Total—86,734."

Increase this year 13,860.

From the minutes for A. D. 1803.

Question—"What numbers are in society?"

Answer—"Total—104,070."

Increase this year 17,336.

By which it appears, that in two years, under the present administration, the Methodist Church hath experinced an increase of 31,196 members—and I have no doubt from the information that I have received, was it in my power to ascersain the whole increase from the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration to the present period, it would amount to 40,000 members.

Likewise, that there has been admitted during the space of two years, 110 preachers, and who are now travelling—that 22 had declined "thro' bodily weakness and family concerns, and 4 had died, which gives an increase of 35 preachers in the travelling connexion, and 9 more than it had experienced during the space of ten years under the federal administration.

As many of my Christian brethren in the Methodist Church have been blinded by the scales of federal slander, falsehood, ignorance and hypocrisy, I have selected these facts for their serious consideration, and remain their affectionate fellow citizen,

JOHN FFIRTH."

And now I pray you, Mr. Ffirth, if there be such a man, I call upon you for an explanation of your meaning as to *federal slander*—falsehood—ignorance, and hypocrisy. Is it federal slander to say, that Mr. Jefferson is the patron and friend of Paine; that he invited Paine to this country—that Paine has not only written a book against Christianity, but reviles it upon all occasions? Is it a federal slander to say, that Mr. Jefferson makes no secret of similar sentiments? Is it a federal slander to say, that Gallatin fomented the Pennsylvania insurrection, the quelling of which cost the public fifteen hundred thousand dollars? Or, to say that the same Gallatin has lately made a clandestine sale of the public Bank Stock for forty thousand pounds sterling less than its value?

These hasty remarks come from the heart: and I challenge, nay, I defy both Smith and Duane to publish them in full in their papers. But this is an idle challenge. Every intelligent man knows that if Smith or Duane should dare to publish any thing which was so true and so just, that the Monticello tribunal would, without the formalities of a trial, pronounce a decree of abandonment and destruction against them. If this is not so, let editors or conductors, Duane and Smith, shew their independency, by publishing the whole article as it is. This paper is regularly sent to them, so that neither will be able to offer the plea of ignorance.

When the Methodists take these few facts into *their* serious consideration, *they* will be able to appreciate the motives of *falsehood* and *hypocrisy*, or pardon the *ignorance* of Mr. Partizan Ffirth, as to the attempt which he has made to stigmatize their whole society, by defending Atheism, infidelity and irreligion, at their expence. Even among the chosen twelve, Christ had a Judas. Let us not then complain, if among an hundred thousand, there should be only a single *Ffirth*. But perhaps Ffirth, like Peter, after having denied his Saviour *once—twice—nay, thrice*, may also, like Peter, weep with bitterness, and return to the ways of truth and salvation.

A LAYMAN.

This paper professes federalism, and challenges Ffirth, and every other adherent to the democratic party, to put his finger upon a single falsehood, a single slander which we have originated. If it should ever become necessary in order to support this paper, to sink it into the arms of falsehood, slander and hypocrisy; if we cannot, when we please, publish our sentiments freely and fully, then the paper shall either be abandoned, or we will bear with patience, as much accusation and invective, as our hypocrisy may deserve. But, until that event happens, which we say never will happen, we shall not suffer the cloak of religion, and a pretended sanctity, to screen any man from censure. This is intended for Mr. Ffirth—and as he has sought to be made conspicuous, surely he will feel obligations to those who have done so much to make him so. The scoundrel who burnt the temple of Ephesus was, by that court, made conspicuous; so have been, and so will be, many others. We do not choose, at this time, to assimilate the cases. If others do, so let it be.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

A writer in the Virginia Gazette of the 17th inst. under the signature of Y. X. has troubled himself so far as to vent the rancour of his depraved soul against "some of our young Clerks," for defacing the signs of some merchants in this place with lamp-black, &c. I do not pretend, by any means, to justify such conduct, neither do I wish to be understood as attempting any extenuation in favor of these "young clerks" for their late misconduct; but surely such illiberal and ungentlemanly language, as that made use of by Mr. Y. X. might have given place to a gentle admonition, which would have been much more effectual towards lessening this evil practice, which has so sensibly affected the delicate feelings of Y. X. with "horror and dismay." The writer of this is entirely ignorant of the persons concerned in the perpetration of such "vile and base" machinations on that night; but he is very certain that no injury was intended by the persons concerned in it; neither was the crime of so heinous a nature as to draw from Y. X. such unwarrantable and indecent expressions as those made use of in his "communication." He has indeed discovered in a very exemplary manner, the venom with which his pusillanimous soul abounds, and never having before observed an opportunity for venting it, he has poured out a torrent of invective, abuse and calumny, against thesese young clerks, which his overburthened soul has long labored to contain, until a fit opportunity should occur of discovering his real character, which he has now done to the utmost power of human ability. Why he should feel himself so materially interested in this business, (as he acknowledges himself to be only a clerk) I am at loss to conceive, unless it is that he looks forward with anxious anticipation to that time when his vanity shall be gratified by seeing his own name set up in large letters of gold over his own door; and should his sign be unfortunately smeared with blacking, such an occurrence might prove very fatal to his mercantile transactions, as the enormous expence that must be necessarily incurred in cleaning it, might cause a bankruptcy. Y. X. expresses great concern for the business of the merchants, by whom these young men are employed, and in that instante discovers his itching desire of meddling in the affairs of others. Ought it not to be a sufficient consolation to him to know, that he does not deserve to be placed, like a bird, in the cage? If the employers of these young clerks are satisfied with their conduct during the hours of business, why should Y. X. wish to cause a breach between them for one piece of misconduct of very small moment? And I am utterly at a loss to conceive (except for reasons before given) why he should thus maliciously defame the characters of those young men, whose honor and integrity remains as fair & unsullied as that of the author of the communication; nay, I aver it to be more so, as among the reasonable and considerate part of our citizens, Y. X. must be held in contempt for the baseness of his principles, which shine so conspicuously in his publication. Lost, indeed, to every generous and noble sentiment, must that man be, who can thus, unasked and uninjured, sport with the characters and honor of his fellow citizens, which in all ages, and all countries, have been held as sacred, except from the venomous fangs of such dastardly calumniators as Y. X. Had he allowed himself one moment's reflection, he would have perceived, that the shaft of ridicule, when pointed in too severe a manner, operates more violently against, than in favor of that which it was intended to counteract and prevent.

Much more could be said, was it not for trespassing upon the time and patience of your readers. As for Y. X. I will leave him in the full enjoyment of those laurels (which, as he hopes) he so justly merits from his "communication." But, alas! his hopes are all delusive—the detestation and abhorrence of all honest men, and the execrations of those whom he has calumniated in so base a manner, will brand with eternal infamy the (justly to be depised) author of Y. X.

PLAIN TRUTH.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The friends of Mr. Jefferson have laboured earnestly to vindicate their champion from the charges exhibited against him in regard to the *paper money*: They have not indeed publisted Mr. *Gabriel Jones's* letter upon that subject, nor dare they do it. Partial statements and extracts have however, been made, and in all the publications from that party, attempts are perfectly visible to preserve Mr. Jefferson's character, by destroying that of Mr. Jones'

"Who is this Gabriel Jones?" has been imperiously demanded, and in almost the same sentence it has been answered, that Gabriel Jones was an "*old tory*," yes, a *known tory*," and this is deemed sufficient to sanction the act of injustice attempted to be done him. But kind reader, Gabriel Jones was not "a tory." He was the friend and advocate of America; and in the day of our national distress his talents and principles were honoured and respected.

The following document will conclusively shew, that the insinuations and assertions of democracy at the present day in regard to the principles of Mr. Jones during our revolution, are false and unjust; they will shew what were the feelings and confidence which the first council of the nation had and manifested towards him.

Extract from the Journals of Congress—Fodwell's Ed. vol. 3d. *p.* 409.

THURSDAY, November 20, 1777.

"Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the letter from the vice president of Pensylvania, and the letters from Fort-Pitt.

"Whereupon *Resolved*—That three commissioners be appointed to repair without delay, to Fort-Pitt; that they be instructed to investigate the rise, progress, and extent of the disaffection in that quarter, and take measures for suppressing the same and bringing the deluded people to a sense of their duty.

That the said commissioners be invested with full powers, to suspend for misconduct any officers in the service of the United States employed in that quarter, and appoint others in their room, and to confine, in safe custody, all such officers against whom they shall have satisfactory prooof of being offenders against the rights and liberties of America:

That the said commissioners be directed to cultivate the friendship of the Shawnese and Delawares, and prevent our people from committing any outrages against them:

That they be overpowed to engage as many of the Delaware and Shawnese warriors in the service of the United States as they judge convenient:

That they be empowered and directed, for effectually checking the progress of the enemy, to concert with brigadier general Hand a plan of carrying the war into the enemy's country, and cause the same to be executed with all convenient dispatch:

And in order to prevent such barbarous incursions for the future, that the said commissioners be empowered to cause the operations of the war to be extended against the British garrison at Detroit, and its dependencies, provided the reduction of that fortress can, in their opininion, be effected at this season of the year, and the whole can be accomplished by a force not exceeding 2000 men, exclusive of Indian auxiliaries:

Congress proceeded to the election of commissioners to proceed to Fort-Pitt, and the ballots being taken.

Colonel *Samuel Washington*, GABRIEL JONES, *Esq.* and Colonel *Joseph Reed*, were *declared* to be elected:

THURSDAY, December 4, 1774.

A letter of the 30th November, from J. Reed, Esq. was read, wherein he expresses his desire of being excused from the official commission to the Western frontiers:

Resolved, That he be excused.

December 11, 1777.

According to the order of the day, Congress proceeded to the election of a commissioner to go to Fort-Pitt, in the room of Col. J. Reed who is excused, and the ballots being taken, George Clymer, Esq. was elected.

After this we shall hope to hear no more of the toryism of *Gabriel Jones*.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

From the Domestic Encyclopedia.

Mr. Boulard, architect at Lyons, has lately invented a very simple preparation, attended with little expence or trouble, and admirably calculated to defend wooden materials from being consumed by flames though exposed to their influence for two hours.

After many tedious experiments, he found that a solution of pot ash is the most efficacious liquid for resisting the action of fire longer than any other fluid. That observation induced him to apply that substance in a kind of paint or coating on wood, which was completely rendered fire proof in the following easy manner: dissolve such a quantity of pot ash in cold water as that fluid is capable of holding in solution, wash or daub with it all the boards, wainscoating, shingles, &c.—which are intended to be prepared. Then dilute the same liquor with a little water; add to it such a portion of fine yellow clay as will make the mixture of the consistence of the common paint employed on wood, and lastly, stir into it a small quantity of flour paste, in order to combine both substances intimately.

With this mixture all wooden materials ought to be coated three or four times, similar to painting work. Thus, wood will be secured from the action of fire, though exposed to it for a time exceeding two hours: but the greatest advantages of this excellent preparation consist in the circumstance, that it prevents the wood from ever bursting into flames. Mr. Boulard remarks, that 20 lbs. sifted yellow clay, 1 and a half pound of flour for making the paste and one pound potash, are sufficient to prepare a square roof (French measure and weight) of deal boards, so that the expences, when compared with the importance of the object, are indeed trifling. It is further deserving of notice, that even furniture made of wood, such as chairs, tables, &c. and particularly the stair cases and the flooring of dwelling houses, may be so far enabled to resist the ravages of the fire, that they are only reduced to coals, or embers, without spreading the conflagration by additional flames—meanwhile, there are gained at least, two hours, during which, all valuable effects may be removed to a place of safety, and the lives of the family at the same time rescued from danger.

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced buſineſs on the ſtreet leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and induſtry, to merit the public patronage.

N. B. One or two ſtout active BOYS are wanted as APPRENTICES to the above buſineſs.

Richmond, Auguſt 12, 1803. aw6w.

TO BE SOLD,

On the firſt of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Chriſtian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the ſecond, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Guſtavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the firſt Tract.

Theſe Lands, beſides their valuable quality in other reſpects, are ſuppoſed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for ſome weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular deſcription of them. The ſale is advertiſed thus early, in order to give to perſons at a diſtance in this ſtate, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the ſame.

The conditions of ſales will be, one and two years credit, the purchaſers to give bonds with undoubted and approved ſecurity, and bearing intereſt from the day of ſale.

Proſſer & Moncure, v. m.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. law.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ſhip Ritſon, from London, and now offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Paints, Perfumery, Medicine, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawtf

Louiſa County,

April Court, 1803.

William O. Callis, adminiſtrator of Samuel Terrell, dec'd. who was executor of Ann Terrell, dec'd. Plaintiff,

Againſt

Garrit Minor, executor of Garrit Minor, deceaſed, Lucy Terrell, adminiſtratrix, and Fortunatus Coſby, adminiſtrator of Richard Terrell, dec'd. William Terrell, jun'r. and Zachariah Lewis, and Aaron Fontaine, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Aaron Fontaine, Lucy Terrell, adminiſtratrix, and Fortunatus Coſby, adminiſtrator of Richard Terrell, deceaſed, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; therefore, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *it is ordered*, by the Court, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the ſecond Monday in Auguſt next, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome of the Richmond newſpapers for ſix weeks ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of the court-houſe of this county on ſome court day. A Copy—Teſte,

WILLIAM G. POINDEXTER, D. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, May 17, 1803.

Between

William Long, only acting executor of the teſtament of Alexander Brydie, deceaſed, Plaintiff,

And

James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, and William Maclure, of the city of London, merchants and partners, under the firm of Miller, Hart & Company, William Brown, John McCredie and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, merchants and partners, under the firm of William Brown & Company, Defendants.

THE defendants James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, William Maclure and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff.*

AGAINST

Blow & Barkeſdale, *Defendant.* } In Chancery.

THE defendant Barkeſdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the firſt day of November court next, and anſwer the plaintiffs bill, that a copy of this order be inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſte,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mhs.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and ſtate of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroſkey, the Veſtry of the Pariſh, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable ſlaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a foſtering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his ſucceſſor in a ſtate of neatneſs and repair highly honorable to his taſte and attention. The improvements conſiſt of a good old faſhioned brick dwelling houſe, with all neceſſary out-houſes, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice ſelections. The ſituation, on the waters of the Cheſapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the ſtate. The beſt evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handſome profits which have ariſen to its occupant, from its poſſeſſion. This Glebe having accrued to the Pariſh under the deviſe of an individual, the veſtry are bound by the terms of that deviſe to induct a miniſter within ſix months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all thoſe who wiſh to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

Claret FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a Conſignment of excellent CLARET, in *Caſes*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be ſold low for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21ſt, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EDWARD JACKSON, A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Edward Jackſon, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harriſon, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wedneſday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of Auguſt next, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is deſired to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choiceſt HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are ſelected from the moſt approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worſhip. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; alſo, a number entirely *new*, together with ſome ſelected from pamphlets lately publiſhed in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchaſers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore publiſhed.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publiſhers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Peterſburg in Dinwiddie county, about a month ago, a Negro Man named JACK

of a yellow black, about 40 years old, of the middle ſize, ſpeaks but bad Engliſh, ſtoops a little when he walks, and has a remarkable ſmall lump a little below one of his ears; he was ſeen working as a labourer with a brick layer in Richmond laſt week, where he is well acquainted. He is a good painter and glazier, a good gardner and ditcher, a good butcher, and a moſt excellent manager of horſes and driver of any ſort of carriage; well ſkilled in ſowing any ſort of ſmall grain, and a very good hand on board a boat or craft. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any perſon who will put him in jail, ſo that I get him again: and all maſters of veſſels and boats are forbid employing him or carrying him out of the ſtate, under the moſt ſevere penalty of the law. JOHN BAIRD.

Auguſt 9, 1803. ep3w.

JUST ARRIVED—A CARGO OF

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

(eſteemed very good)

INCH PLANK,

AND

STONE LIME,

In half hhds.—For ſale by

SAMUEL PAINE.

August 4th, 1803. dw.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT purſuant to an act of the laſt Virginia Aſſembly for the eſtabliſhment of a town at Amherſt Courthouſe, by the name of *Cabellsville*, the LOTS thereof, both improved and unimproved, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the third Monday of September next, being the 19th day of the month, on twelve months credit—the purchaſers are to give bond with good and ſufficient ſecurity for the payment of the money, and in caſe punctual payments are not made, intereſt will be required thereon from the day of ſale.

Alſo, may be rented, the TAVERN, at the aforeſaid place, for a year or a term of years. Suffice it to ſay, the houſes are large and well calculated for public entertainment; ſtableage ſufficient for upwards of 100 horſes. Few places in the U. States offer more advantages to an enterpriſing character than this, and therefore well deſerves the immediate attention of the active and induſtrious who poſſeſs funds adequate to its ſupport.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in the lower end of Amherſt, near the town of Warminſter. SAM. J. CABELL.

Auguſt 4, 1803. 4w.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 23th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchеſter. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchеſter, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſemſtreſs. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Peterſburg, July 15, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which conſiſts of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a deſirable part of the City. On the premiſes is a dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, ſituate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a ſmall dwelling houſe.

Propoſals for the ſame, will be received by Archibald Blair, Eſq. or the ſubſcriber, (but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 20th of Auguſt next, will on that day be ſold at public auction) who is duly authoriſed to make ſatisfactory title to the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Ro. Gamble,
attorney for
Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who ſays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamſburg, 20th July, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice aſſortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Alſo, a few bales of beſt

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 21ſt April laſt, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has ſtriped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a ſtar in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleeteſt nags for a quarter of a mile in this ſtate; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very ſtrait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the ſaid Mare to me, living in Eſſex county, or for ſuch information as ſhe be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Eſſex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a ſum of money at command, belonging to the eſtate of Reuben George, deceaſed, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any perſons who may have juſt and legal demands againſt the eſtate: And notice is alſo given, that I propoſe to render an account of my adminiſtration to the court of Caroline, which will ſit in October next, or as ſoon afterwards as circumſtances will authoriſe, at which time I propoſe to give up all the aſſets which may be in my hands in ſuch manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is alſo given, that this advertiſement will be pleaded in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be ſet up againſt me, as adminiſtrator of the aforeſaid eſtate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Juſtice,

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

ANTIGUA RUM, 3d and 4th Proof.
French Brandy, 4th ditto.
Port Wine.
Peach Brandy, 3d Proof.
Apple ditto.
White Lead and Paint Oil.
A few barrels of Pork.
25,000 Slates.
400 bushels of Oats.
Cordage and Tar—by

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, 4th Auguſt, 1803. 4t

I ſhall depart for the Western Country on the firſt of next month. Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh me to ſettle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North Weſt of the Ohio, will be pleaſed to depoſit the amount of ſums due on their reſpective tracts, with my commiſſion and charges, at the Office of Meſſrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnſton. Attention is requeſted to this notice, as the ſituation of the ſubſcriber compels him poſitively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his beſt friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

~~Auguſt 8d~~, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

For three years, and immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT handſome TENEMENT in the city of Richmond, (which is in compleate order) whereon Mr. William Moncure at preſent reſides.—For terms apply to him, or to the ſubſcriber in Manchеſter.

W. Claiborne.

Auguſt 10, 1803.

To be Sold,

Upon ſuch credit as will accomodate any reaſonable purchaſer, and if not SOLD will be LET to a good tenant on a long leaſe,

The Norwich Mills and Lands in

the county of Henrico, twelve miles below the city of Richmond, upon Four Mile creek, about a mile from its juncture with James River.

THE Mills are worked by over ſhot water wheels, 18 feet diameter and 8 feet head of water, double geared three pair of excellent burr ſtones, and one pair of remarkable good ſtones for grinding of Indian corn. The whole Mills have been newly rebuilt, upon the moſt approved conſtruction, with all the late improvements in the machinery—'Tis believed that the Mill houſe, as well for ſize and convenience, is unexceptionable—This Mill, though built on the bank of the creek, can never be affected by high freſhes, which are ſometimes ruinous to Mills; ſhe is ſupplied with water by two long Canals; one from Four Mile creek, the other from a ſmaller creek called Bailey's. They unite the water of thoſe ſtreams in a baſon reſervoire, or baſin, about 200 feet from the Mill—There is an excellent brick bake-houſe, with two large ovens—a good houſe for the proprietor, or manager; alſo, a ſtore and compting room, comfortable houſes for Millers, Bakers, and Coopers. A boat may load at the Mill door with two hundred barrels of flour, and the largeſt ſhip that navigates James River can load in a ſafe harbour within one mile of the Mill—The whole land contains about 500 acres—'Tis of good quality, and a full proportion of it excellent meadow land—about one half of it is in woods and well timbered, having been carefully preſerved. Separate and diſtinct from the houſes attached to the mill, there is a complete ſet of houſes for the accomodation of a gentleman farmer—I will ſell or leaſe the whole; or, if it be the more agreeable, the Mill and appendages only, with a ſufficient quantity of ground to render them perfectly convenient in that reſpect. The neighbourhood of the Mills is a farming country, ſettled by independent people. There is about 30,000 buſhels of wheat annually raiſed as near if not nearer to thoſe Mills, than any other market.

Mr. William Pennock, at Norfolk, and Mr. Charles Myers, at Baltimore, are furniſhed with the terms and conditions of a ſale or leaſe of the Mills and Land; ſo that any one convenient to either of them may obtain the neceſſary information previous to the trouble of viewing the premiſes, upon application to them, or to the ſubſcriber at the city of Richmond.

Mr. Samuel Elliſon, who lives at the Mills, will ſhew the whole to any one who may apply to him for that purpoſe; he expreſſes an inclination to undertake the management, and a ſmall intereſt in the buſineſs, if it can be made mutually agreeable. Letters addreſſed to me, by poſt, will be duly attended to.

David Ross.

Richmond, Auguſt 2, 1803.

☞ The Mills above mentioned will be found to anſwer the deſcription of them—I have for ſome time been engaged in the manufacture of Flour, on a ſmall ſcale; and if, agreeable to the purchaſer or leaſor of the above property, I would undertake the management and engage a ſmall intereſt in the buſineſs as a partner. S. ELLISON.

4w.